At Riverside Investigated by the Board of Inspectors, Who Listen to

THE AWFUL CHARGES MADE

Dr. Maharneke Accused of Accepting Bribes From the Inside to

AID ESCAPING CONVICTS.

Alleged Cruelty to Sick Prisoners in the Prison Hospital Department.

CHARITY CHICKENS \$5 APIECE.

McPhillamy's Graphic and Sworn Story of His Recent Break for Freedom.

THE OTHER SIDE IS YET TO BE HEARD

Dr. B. B. Maharneke, hospital steward of Riverside Penitentiary, a gentleman already more or less famous for his exploits. is charged with aiding noted prisoners to escape. In this connection, and before an official meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the prison, witnesses also swore that Maharneke had accepted \$265 for engineering this job alone. He is also charged with general corruption in office and extreme cruelty to prisoners in the hospital. It is in evidence that he gagged insane prisoners with cotton to prevent cries when the galvanic battery was applied to them. All this and more came out, as published exclusively by THE DISPATCH below, at an investigation whose first session terminated at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

There is trouble at Riverside. It is not the first time, either, that Dr. B. B. Maharneke, the hospital steward, has been the culpable or innocent cause thereof. The doctor himself is in trouble this time. He what vague and exceedingly private at first, have now reached the light of an official investigation that began at 8 o'clock Friday evening, and only adjourned its session at 2 o'clock vesterday morning.

The "Little Dutch Doctor," as the prisopers affectionately call him, rests or wriggles under other charges also, em- the rope bracing such cruelty as the alleged gagging of insane patients while they writhed under the influence of galvanic batteries, etc. To be even more specific as to the cruelty

allegation, it is charged that, before the doctor would turn over to a sick prisoner in hospital a chicken which a kind-hearted lady had sent him, he (the doctor) demanded and accepted a \$5 bribe, and gave a receipt therefor, which subsequently fell into the hunds of the lady herself. All the facts or allegations brought out at

the investigation are appended in the report of just what occurred: Details of Investigation

On Friday night at 7:30 o'clock the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary assembled at their meeting room in the Warden's residence. Mrs. Mair arrived soon after in company of Mrs. E. E. Swift and Mrs. Holden. These ladies were shown into the rotunda where they were joined soon after by Mr. Reid. Shortly before 8 o'clock Warden Wright appeared and conducted the party from the stony sameness of the rotunds to the elegantly appointed apartment of the Board of Inspectors.

Here the investigation was begun about 8 o'clock, regular business having been waived, and it was continued until nearly 2 o'clock the next morning.

George A. Kelly, President of the Board, was absent from the city, and James Mc Cutcheon, the Treasurer, acted as Chairman of the meeting. James R. Reed was Secretary. The other inspector present was William F. Trimble. Warden Wright and Deputy Warden Hugh S. McKean occupied conspicious seats, while Mrs. Mair, Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Holden shrank back, woman like, against the wall. Unlike ladies usually, they had nothing to say, except when called upon to answer questions.

An Investigation Demanded.

Dr. D. N. Rankin, prison physician, sat beside Dr. Maharneke. Warden Wright then read a paper from Dr. Maharneke, in which that gentleman stated that he desired the fullest investigation to be made of certain charges made against him, and would do all in his power to aid the inspectors and Warden to the desired end. The charges referred to were those of James McPhillamy, who now entered in his convict clothes between two stalwart guards, and took a seat just across the table from Chairman McCutcheon. Mc-Phillamy stated he desired to make a formal charge against Dr. Maharneke for accepting a bribe to aid and abet recent attempt to escape of McPhillamy, Fanning and Shay. Mc-Phillamy had begun to add the charges of general corruption and cruelty to prisoners, when he was interrupted, and the latter charges did not go on record at the time.

McPhillamy's Story. James McPhillamy was the first witness. After being sworn by Mr. McCutcheon, Mc-Phillamy said:

This led to a very spirited dispute later on.

I am here to make a charge against Dr. Ma harneke. About September I, 1888, I was sick with inflammatory rheumatism. Dr. Maharneke came to my cell one morning and and that something would have to be done. hadn't spoken to him for quite awhile before that. He said he would see. I went to the hospital that day. About 11 o'clock Dr. Ran. kin came and examined me and said they had

better take me over. About 2 P. M. the same day Maharneke came to my cell and said: "I got you sent you over there." I replied that I would not forget him for it and that we would

would not forget him for it and that we would drop any trouble we had had before. He replied that that was all right and not to mention it. He said: "Jim, I have just been married and am short of meney. You can help me that way." I gave him \$40 at that time. He said he wanted to pay his rent. There were two twenty dollar bills. I went to the hospital that day. I was in bed a week before I got up. Then I was in the

sick ward upstairs for about a week longer be-fore I got downstairs.

About the middle of October, on a Saturday evening, when I came out from supper, Dr. Maharneke stopped me and told me he would like to speak to me. I went into his private room with him and he asked me for \$25. I told him I had only \$11 in my pocket. He said \$11 wouldn't do, to make out \$25 if I could. I told

him to wait a minute and I would see. I walked out of the room and saw Johnny Robinson, who had my money at that time. I got \$20 from John. I went back. The doctor had walked out of the room, but came back right after me. I gave him the money-\$25. Just as I handed it to him Frank Offenbach opened the door. The doctor said to me: "Take this dictionary for a stall." As I turned around I saw Jack Fanning coming in from the wash room. I don't know whether he saw the transaction or not. I took the dictionarv, a very large one, and went up stairs. Robinson met me at the head of the stairs and commenced laughing. He knew where I had been, he said afterward. I went into the sick ward and then took the dictionary back down stairs to the doctor's room. That same Saturday evening Robinson made some remark that I was foolish to give money up in that wey.

About the 20th or 25th of October I was in
Dr. Maharneke's room again. I spoke to him

stairs, and, when he got an opportunity, called

Into Another Ward.

He asked me what I meant by speaking to him

before and how much money I had. I told him

about getting away. Just then somebody came upstairs. The next day the doctor came up-

I had \$200 that I'd give to get out. We talked the matter over. He wouldn't listen to keys for fear they would get on to it. pushed out with one man's hands. I mean the nospital windows. I asked if he would give any assistance or bring anything in that would assist us. He said he would bring nothing in that they could get hold of or fetch against him, but he would agree to give all assistance he ould from the walls or over the walls, and to fix Fanning in such a position as to fix ladders or anything he wanted to. He said we could not do it at that time, as there was a seek man in that room, and we would have to wait a few days until he got out and Fanning got in. It the meantime if I was sent to the "block" by the warden he would see I would be back in a few days. I was a great deal better and liable to be sent to the cell at any time. He was to put Fanning into the middle room, and agreed to get us two suits of clothes and two revolvers and put them in the stairway of the little guard house at the upper corner. Then the loctor was to go out on the wall after o'clock at night, going through the tower, and drop a rope, doubled, down over the railing on the inside of the wall, so we could book the rope ladder on to it and hanl it up, the hooks of the rope ladder to catch on the railing. We were to use poles or anything else to make believe. It was another

The ladder was made of sheets. Dr. Maharneke ordered new sheets so we could use them for the purpose. At this time I gave him \$200 in \$20 bills. Several of them were silver

The sick man was taken out of that room doctor himself is in trouble this time. He and Fanning put in. After that I talked to now rests on wriggles under the more or less Fanning, as I knew I could not get away withgrave allegation that he has accepted comfortable bribes to assist prisoners of not to escape from the "pen." The charges, some- party to get clothes and revolvers for new sheets we could, and hid them, After Fanning was put into that room about December 1, we took the sheets and he went to work on the ladder. I helped him at times when I got a chance. Along about the 9th or Notes I got a chance. Along about the sin of lith Shay was taken into confidence through Fanning. I objected to Shay on account of his sickness. I didn't think he could go down on the rope. He helped to finish the ladder and

About the 12th of December I gave Dr. Maharneke a \$100 bill to get two suits of clothes and two revolvers. He was to give back the change. On the next Sunday, on the night of which we tried to escape, he said not to come near him: that he had no chance to give me the change, but would leave it in the clothes, and to go that night as he was off duty that day. went into the closet with Fanning, who was night nurse. Shay came in soon after. That day we had gotten screwdrivers and other things we wanted. I went to work under the window on the third floor and took out the brick. Shay helped, but was also putting the pole together. About 11:30 I saw the dust was smothering Shav. I sent him into the ward, telling him to put on Fanning's cap and walk around and send Fanning out. It was rather dark, and the patients would think it was Fanning. With Fanning I recommenced work on

the brick, and we were almost ready To Ge Soon After Midnight.

watched the wall carefully. About 3 o'clock the night watchman on that side came around on this side of the hospital. I said to Fanning that we must go, and we had better start now and see if there was anybody around

We threw the rope out from the hole in the wall on the third floor and I descended into the prison yard. Fanning followed, and Shay shoved out the ladder and pole. We crossed over to the wall behind the mat shop, but failed to find a rope of any kind hanging from the wall. I went into the mat shop and looked for a ladder or something, but could find nothing useful but two 18-foot boards. We tried to wrap them together to push the ladder up with, but when we attempted this the rope broke and we saw the officers running toward the "block." Fanning and I ran toward the other shops and into the machine shop. Shay went back, There was nothing to help us in the machine shop and so we went to the old shoeshop. We now heard people following outside and went down in the cellar and hid, where we were

The Warden come to me several times, but I did not want to tell, as I desired to give Maharneke a chance.

Threatened the Doctor. I sent for Maharneke and told him he must give the money by a certain time. I believe the Deputy Warden saw him come to my cell at that time. I finally told Inspector Reed and Warden Wright. Dr. Maharneke, when I threatened to give him up, said it would only cut his head off and not get my money back. He didn't have the money then, he said, but would pay it just as soon as possible. He said there were others back of the whole thing They were not my friends. My word, he said, would not amount to anything. He said he had intended to do what was right, but when he had studied the matter over the day of the escape he saw he was liable to get into trouble. That he weakened and didn't come down. I asked where the clothes and other things were He replied that he had thrown them away. He said he would give me so much each month.

There was no use of fussing, as he could no pay money when he did not have it. A day or two after this Dr. Maharneke came to my cell in response to a message sent by Cook Hall, the librarian, telling him I wanted the thing settled right away. He asked me if had told Cook Hall anything. I said no. The doctor said I had told Warden Wright and Inspector Reed. I denied it, when he said it was no use, for the Warden had told him. By this time considerable talk had gotte and about the matter. I think it started

and acknowledged to officials and others that

The Doctor Cross-Examines. Dr. Maharneke then asked to be allowed o cross-examine McPhillamy. That worthy invisted that if Maharneke be permitted to cross-examine witnesses that he be allowed to cross-question his own witnesses. This was allowed by Chairman McCutcheon Then Dr. Maharneke cross-questioned Mc Phillamy as follows: Question-When did you say you gave n

Answer-In my cell before going to the ho pital about September 1. Q.—Was anybody present?

Q .- When or where did you broach the subiect of escape to me? A .- In your room, the night I gave you \$20 don't remember what was said.
Q.—Was anybody present? Who came in

A .- No. Frank (Fanning) came in the doo leading from the sitting room about that time Q.—Did you have no money but \$117 A.—No, except what I got from Robinson. Q.—You say you took a dictionary out. What

think there was nothing wrong. Q.-Was Fanning in A.-He came in the door, as I said before. Q.-When did you give me \$200 and where? A .- In the convalescent or south ward.

Q.-What time or where did you give me A .- About December 12. Q -Did I furnish suits of clothing and say they would be on the wall? A .- No. They were to be at the foot of the

stairs of the guard house at the upper corner.

Johnny Robinson Called. John Robinson, sent up from Pittsburg for murder, was the next witness. After Robinson was sworn, he said, in answer to questions by the Inspectors and Warden

Wright: I never saw McPhillamy give Dr. Maharneke any money. I gave McPhillamy \$10 in October. He said he wanted to give it to Maharneke. I got a \$20 bill changed for him at another time in the fore part of October. He said it was to give to Maharneke. He didn't say what for. McPhillamy gave me money twice to keep for him. He counted 380 odd dollars at one time. He was talking about betting, and said I could have most of it if Harrison was elected. I was anxious to take his bets, but did not have the money. I saw McPhillamy carrying a large book out of Dr. Maharneke's office. I often saw McPhillamy and the doctor in close consultation. I told McPhillamy he was a fool for giving his money up. He said he had to give it up or go back Maharneke. Yes, there was gambling in the sitting room between McPhillamy and Frank Offenbach, the assistant hospital stewart. Mc Phillamy gave me his money twice, as he feared a search, and had an idea there was a

Another Chance at Him. McPhillamy now took the witness in hand, and cross-examined him as follows:

Q .- Have you ever heard of an attempt to noison a man in the hospital?

A.—Only what I have heard from others. Q .- Have you ever known of the electric bat-

ery being used on anybody? A.—Yes.
Q.—Do you know of anybody having to be carried out after the battery was used on him?
A.—Yes. I heard they put it to "Little Sammy," and couldn't fetch him to for quite

Q .- Did you ever know of cotton being put into men's mouths? A.—Only by hearsay.
Q.—Did you ever hear an insane man hollow

ing when they were using the electric battery on him? A.-Yes, sir. No. 8787.

Q .- Did you ever see any abuse while in the A .- Certainly I did. It was the crazy German, Henry. They fee him on wind so he could not speak for four or five days. [Referring to the stomach pumps.)

The Warden then asked Robinson and McPhillamy: "Were you both not requested to look after

man, to see that they did not harm other patients and were not abused? Both-Yes. Robinson was re-cross-examined by Dr. Maharneke; but nothing additional was elicited except that Robinson has none of

McPhillamy's money now. Prisoner No. 8,391. McPhillamy asked that prisoner No. 3,391, John Fanning, who was his assistant in the attempted escape, be summoned. This caused a discussion between Warden Wright and McPhillamy. The Warden intimated that the latter had coached Fanning, which McPhillamy denied, and said: "You, Warden, have been trying to get Fanning's story beforehand this morning. When he passed you in the conservatory, you called him over and had your wife try to work the sympathy dodge on him, but he wouldn't give up. He told me about it. I had cautioned him not to say anything until called before an official meeting of the

Board of Inspectors, and then to tell all he knew about these matters." Warden Wright explained that as Fanning was passing in the conservatory he had called him over and asked him about the matter, and that Fanning replied he would say nothing until called before the inspectors. No influence was used to obtain his story. Mrs. Wright, seeing Fanning for the first time, and noticing the smallpox pits on his face, asked kindly when he had

had the smallpox, and expressed regret for him. While Fanning was giving his testimony Warden Wright remarked that the proper place to settle the whole matter was in the courts. He told McPhillamy and Fanning that they could be inducted and punished for attempting to escape, and time added to their terms of imprisonment.

McPhillamy replied: "You can't bulldoze me, Captain. I am before the inspectors now, and am not afraid." Fanning said, coolly: "You can't do anything of the kind, Captain. We've been

already punished in the prison dungeons,'

Fanning's Testimony. Fanning was sworn, and testified sub-

stantially as follows: McPhillamy told me that he thought I could go to work in the middle room on the ladder; that there would be no danger of Dr. Maharneke going in to catch me; not to be afraid, as everything had been fixed all right. In the first place, I had been sleeping in a little closet, night nursing, when McPhillamy first made the proposition to get away. We had no material to make a ladder with, I waited awhile. I saw Frank Offenbach give McPhillamy two packages. When I came in to go on duty McPhillamy where to get the two packages. We opened them in the water closet, and there was a rope wrapped around two hooks. I still slept in the closet where I had this hid until Dr. Maharneke made the proposition to me to go into the middle room, which I accepted, and went to work making the rope ladder. I told McPhillamy several times I was afraid some-body would come in. He replied: "No, it's all right. I've got the doctor fixed." In the meantime I stole seven or eight sheets from he cupboard to make the ladger with. McPhillamy named the night to go, selecting Sunday night. He kind of kept things back from me, but I knew some friend was to drop a rope down from the wall and furnish clothes

on that Sunday night or everything was a Details of the Escape. Fanning then went on and detailed the facts of the escape, much the same as Mo-Phillamy had done. He said Fox, the head nurse, came in about the time they were getting ready to start. Fanning wanted to strap him down on his cot. The nurse was satisfied to be strapped down, but said it was un necessary, as he would not move un-

Continued on Sixth Page.

and pistols. McPhillamy said we must go out

LUCRE LURING LOVE

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY.

FEBRUARY

SOME IN A HUBRY.

day, and sail for Europe with him. All ask

for prompt replies.

Babcock has entered into the spirit of the

THE COST OF A FEUD.

The Leader of a Kentucky Vendettn Tells

What it Costs Him to Protect His

Life-Maintaining an Army at

\$2,000 a Month.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.-When a feud

exists in the Kentucky mountains the

eaders of the factions are reckoned as

pretty big men throughout their neighbor-

hood, but no one heretofore has ever spoken

of the financial cost of this perilous amuse.

ment. For several days Ballard Fulton

French, the leader of the French faction in

county forever, but it wasn't because I was afraid of losing my life. I went away from

there because my expenses were so heavy that it was about to take everything I had

of friends who are ready to fight for me, but as I am considered the leader I am expected

DIED IN GREAT AGONY.

Dies in Buffalo of Lockiaw.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

BUFFALO, February 2 .- Miss May Baker,

one of the best snake charmers in the circus

business, died this week at the Central Hos-

pital in this city, of tetanus. Two

weeks ago she ran a sliver under

the thumb-nail of her right hand, and

lockjaw set in. For several days it

was impossible for her to partake of food naturally; then she suddenly became better,

and was expected to be able to go home in a

couple of days, when convulsions set in and

she died in terrible agony. Miss Baker was 24 years old, and came from Springfield,

Mass., where her folk now live. Her maiden name was Kyne. Some years ago, while playing as a "Cir-cassian girl," she attracted the attention of

Charles H. Baker, the veteran showman, and they were married. The bride thought

she would like to be a snake charmer, and a the manager had her in-

structed in the art. Afterward she traveled with the Great Eastern Show, ex-

hibiting with half a dozen snakes, the principal one being a big 15-foot African

boa-constrictor, which was very affectionate toward her. Miss Baker was daring in

handling the serpents, but never met with a

BOODLE OR BLOOD.

n Unlucky Investor in Mining Share

Chases His Broker Downstairs.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1

NEW YORK, February 2 .- Major A. A.

Selover, who threw Jay Gould down a

ago, had a brief but emphatic interview to-

45 Broadway. Blair had been Major Selover's broker for ten years or more. Mr.

Blair called to see Major Selover at the office of the El Cristo Mining Company

after the board had closed, and he wasn't received cordially. In fact Major Selover chased Mr. Blair out of the El Cristo Mining

Company's office into the hall, and Mr. Blair descended with haste down stairs with Major Selover after him. All the

MARRIED, DIVORCED AND REMARRIED.

Couple Separated for Twenty Years are

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

LEBANON, KY., February 2.-Twenty

rears ago Henry Drane and Emily Dickey

were married in this town. They had one

child, a girl, and soon after its birth Mrs.

that made her a single woman she went to Detroit and opened a boarding house. She

Reunited by Their Child.

able to the Major.

mishap.

May Baker, the Circus Snake Charm

the way of loans which are never paid.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

A Wife-Seeking Michigander With Half a Million in Prospect

HAS TROUBLE TO MAKE A CHOICE.

He Receives Daily Several Hundred Letters Warning Bim to

Different Tones of Missives From Girls Old and Widows.

REWARE OF MERE FORTUNE HUNTERS.

Quite a study of the gentler sex could be made through the letters which susceptible or impecunious maidens and widows are pouring in upon the young man Babcock, of Ann Arbor, who, according to the terms of his uncle's will, must marry within a certain time in order to inherit a supposed fortune of \$500,000. The missives are so many that only a cursory glance over them can now be made. The moral deduced from them, as below, is evident.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ANN ARBOR, MICH., February 2 .- J. L. Babcock, the young man living here, who, by the terms of his uncle's will, must marry in five years, if he is to inherit a fortune of \$500,000, is as peculiar, in many respects, as the aged bachelor who imposed these conditions upon him. Luther James, the devisor of the property which Babcock may possess by marriage, was one of the oddest of men, and his nephew, who was always at his side during the later years of his life, seems to have acquired many of his peculiarities. The strange pair lived here together in a very plain fashion, and no one would have ever suspected, from the appearance of either of them, that they could have raised

REEPING HIM QUITE BUSY.

Since the death of bachelor James, young Babcock has lived at a hotel here and devoted most of his time to the opening, answering and filing of the letters which he daily receives from young women in all parts of the United States. Babcock reminds most people of his uncle. He was with the old man so long, and was so care-ful at all times to humor every whim of the old gentleman that he actually came to look, to talk, to dress and to walk like him. He is to-day simply a younger edition of the bent and decrepit old man whose face and figure were so familiar to the majority

of the people of Ann Arbor.

Toward the close of his long life, bachelor James came to the conclusion that he had made a serious mistake in underestimating the charms of women and overestimating the value of money. It is related of him that some watching was necessary at this time to prevent the old man from offering himself and his fortune to various young women whose beauty and accomplish-ments had attracred his notice.

WANTED TO SAVE HIS NEPHEW. The peculiar will that the eld man mad The peculiar will that the eid man made was dictated with the avowed purpose of preventing his favorite nephew and principal heir from following in his footsteps. It is supposed that he had seen enough of Baboock's resemblance to himself to awaken a fear that as age grew upon him he would be like him in avoiding women and felling into a horseless and misseable. and falling into a hopeless and miserable cluded to give the boy the greatest possible incentive to matrimony, and the will, whose terms surprised no one acquainted with its author, was duly signed and attested.

No one pretends to say what Babcock's original intentions may have been. At first he accepted the will as a matter of course, and evidently was prepared to drop out of sight and think the matter over. But the publication of the instrumen me attention to be paid him by the correspondents of city newspapers, and he at length developed an exceeding fondnes for the notoriety which he saw he was gain ing. He enjoyed being written up, and on more than one occasion he sought pub-

licity in the press.

Presently letters from women, young an old, began to pour in upon him, and to this correspondence he now devotes the greater part of his time. He takes the keenest enoyment in the attention which he receives, and the one fear of his life is that something will happen to break up his fun, as he

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION. The letters are carefully filed away, and the photographs, of which he has hundreds are preserved in such order that any one can be found at a moment's notice. These pictures are of women of all ages, but by far the greater part of them are of girls ranging in age from 16 to 20, most of them

good looking.

The letters which Babcock receives are in every conceivable vein, and from women in almost every State and Territory in the Union. Hundreds of them come unsigned, or signed only by a given name. Many are evidently written in good faith, those from widows coming under this head in most Persons who have had an opportu ity to get at the letters—no one can now hope to read them all—are forcibly im-pressed with the similarity in tone which the missives bear. They can be divided into four classes—the gay and jocu-lar; the serious and plaintive; the businesslike and emphatic, and the sentimental and advisory. About one-hall of them express a great fearthat Babcock will finally marry some one who will care only for his money. "Don't marry a fortune hunter;" "For pity's sake, whoever you marry, don't marry one of those women who think only of money;" "I write only to warn you against fortune-hunting women; there are a great many of them; marry no one whose love for yourself you are not sure

ALL THINKING ALIKE.

These are specimen expression from let ers written by women living hundreds and thousands of miles apart, and all to the

same man. Singularly enough, the women who, almost without exception, feel that Babcock may fall a victim to a fortune-hunting hussy may fall a victim to a fortune hunting hussy, are the very young girls and the admitted old maids. Not one of the widows, and not one of the girls ranging from 20 to 25, speaks with so much rapture of the bliss of true love, the happiness of being loved for one's self alone, and the joy of love in a cottage, and the young reject of 15 coding. as do the young misses of 16 and 18 and the stately old maids of 35 or 45 who write to Babcock, generally over their own name and address, simply to advise him to be careful. The young girls and the old maids may be equally disinterested, but it is the free confession of one who has seen many of Babcock's letters that there is just little more sentiment in the old maids letters than is to be found in those from the school girls, and that the productions of the latter breathe more of an "Ah there!" spirit than is to be met with in those

WHERE THEY COME PROM Massachusetts furnishes more of the letters from old maids, and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, are represented chiefly by the school girls, many of whom write evidently for love of fun and adventure, and without signing their names. It has been urged that, as the old maids give their real names and addresses, they are the most serious-minded of Babcock's correspondents, but there may be nothing in

correspondents, but there may be nothing in

plaintive, and business-like and emphatic come almost without exception from widows. They are generally long, occupying from two to four full sheets of notepaper, and as a rule they are signed by the real names of the writers. In nine cases out of ten they open with a description of the last illness and death of the departed, and fully one-half of them contain some modest reference to the esteem in which their authors were held by the late husbands. Some of the mournful letters are unbroken by a ray of humor, but many of them express toward CABINET CONFUSION

The Chances Are That a New Slate Will Be Fixed Up.

BLAINE AND JOHN C. BITTER FOES. humor, but many of them express toward the close a willingness to consider any proposition which Mr. Babcock may have Allison May Possibly be Scared Into Ac-

MAHONE AGAIN PULLING THE WIRES.

cepting, After All.

Son Russell Leaves for New York, Presumably Burdened With Messages.

The business-like letters are exceedingly short. One widow opens as follows: "I am ready to marry on short notice." Another says: "I have been thinking over your case, and while I am not under the necessity of marrying I have concluded to do so if I find the right man. Please send me your photograph." The Cabinet has not yet been readjusted to the new order of things. John C. New, Some of the letters coming under this however, seems to have a fair chance for the heading are even more peremptory. One woman says she will marry him, and tells place Allison declined. Efforts are being where to meet her. Several writers evi-dently labor under the impression that Baboock has advertised for a wife, for their made to force the latter into line, Mc-Kinley is needed in the House. A number of fresh booms have been started for the tisement. One woman says she will meet him at the wharf in New York on a certain minor departments.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] INDIANAPOLIS, February 2.—Cabinet matters here remain in a chaotic condition Babcock has entered into the spirit of the competitive examination idea, which certain newspapers have jocosely suggested, and some of his acquaintances declare that he actually hopes to bring about a congress of beauties, from which he, or a board to be selected by him, can choose the loveliest and best as his prospective bride.

While the resource is a required himself to all outward appearances, but no one need be surprised to hear within a day or two that General Harrison has taken a fresh grip, called John C. New to take the Treasury portfolio, told Blaine that if he didn't While the young man is amusing himself like it he could lump it, and gone ahead to in this way, a solemn statesman at Lansing, perceiving a grave social danger, has introduced a bill making it a felony for any fortune-hunter, adventuress or other female person to marry a man for his money. make his Cabinet over again on about the same lines that were pursued in the original fabrication. At any rate, there are unmis-takable signs that General Harrison has recovered from the discomfiture into which be was thrown by Allison's unexpected refusal to take the Treasury, and that quick and positive action is being taken to settle the Cabinet business.

John C. New's relations with General Harrison have been so close all along that the fact that he has been in consultation with him yesterday and to-day may not be at all significant, but his friends are to-night confident that he will get the port-folio. Colonel New himself disclaims any such idea. The principal trouble about New would be the antagonism between him and Blaine. This is very bitter, and even within a few days New has been bringing influences to bear that he hoped would cause Blaine to be left out of the Cabinet.

BLAINE AND NEW. the bloody French-Eversole feud in Perry Nevertheless, if Colonel New was offered the Treasury portfolio, it is doubtful whether he would refuse it on account of county, has been in this city purchasing goods for his store at Lost Creek, in Breathitt county. Blaine's being also present at the council board. Whether Blaine could as readily To THE DISPATCH correspondent French said: "Owing to this fend I have left Perry overlook New is another question.

Quite a spontaneous-looking boom for
Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, as a
substitute for Allison, was started last
night, and seems to have caught on with that it was about to take everything I had to pay them. I suppose I was what would be called a wealthy man in the mountains. When things grew pretty warm I was compelled to hire a bodyguard, and I had to make it a strong one, too, to prevent my being overpowered by the other side. At one time I had 30 men in my employ and I was raying each of them \$50 a month, and furnishing them with rations. Considering all things they cost me \$2,000 a month. I did not keep that many long, but I nearly weaken the next House by taking McKinley out of it. The Butterworth boom is a plant local to Washington, and has not been

heard of here except in dispatches from that I did not keep that many long, but I nearly always had several to whom I paid saleries to protect me. I provided them with aams also. I have bought during the trouble not less than 150 Winchester rifles, besides revolvers and cartridges." Here is a solid fact to go with the deluge of Cabinet uncertainty: Up to this evening no letter, telegram or other message declining the Treasury portfolio has been received by General Harrison from Senator Allison. Some people say it will never some. The lidea being that the unfavorable comments on the part of General Harrison's friends as North Eleventh street. He admitted having "At what figure would you place the total on the part of General Harrison's friends as to Allison's acting unfairly toward the President-elect has scared the Iowa Senator into another reconsideration of the matter. of the feud to you?"
There not kept an eract account of the items, but I think I can make a close estimate. I have paid out in money on account of the feud \$20,000. I have hundreds NEW YORK'S CHANCES.

After all there seems to remain a fair chance that New York may get the Treasury Department. There would be no doubt of it if all the factions would unite upon Warner Miller for the place, and it is probable that almost any other good man upon whom the Empire State Republican leaders would agree could get the place. Gossip about the minor places in the Cabinet has almost ceased since the Treasury Department became the key to the situation. The information that Alger is not slated for the War Department, and never has been seems to be confirmed today. has been, seems to be confirmed to-day. There is more life than has been suspected in Uncle Jerry Rusk's boom for that place. Foster, of Ohio, is being talked of for some of the smaller portfolios, but upon what basis does not appear. It is said to-day that Henderson, of Missouri, is most likely to be the representative of the border. States. The South is nearly certain to be for the representative of the Pacific coast, but that is because Estee's friends have been doing a lot of booming, while Swift's friends have contented themselves with quieter work. There is inclination to discount the talk that Thurston has a good chance. His railroad affiliations hurt him, though probably not so much as they did when Granger Allison was supposed to be fixed for the Treasury Department. General Harrison attracted unusual at-

tention about town this afternoon by his brisk and cheerful appearance. He seemed in better health and spirits than for a long time. Cabinet-making experts interpret this as an evidence that he has braced up after the Allison shock, and already sees the way out of his difficulty.

THE SOUTHERN IDEA. Word has been received here that Mosby, the Virginia guerrilla, is about to visit the President elect. He comes from Cali ornia now, but it is supposed that his visit will be in the interest of Mahone. Since Allison smashed the Cabinet Mahone's friends seem to have taken a fresh start, and are working harder than ever to get the Virginian into

stairway in Exchange Place a few years the good graces of General Harrison.

Russell Harrison arrived at home this
morning after his trip to Montana. He
came alone, having left his family in Chiday with his former intimate friend, Joseph A. Blair, in the Aldrich Court building at cago, and, remaining here but a few hours, he started for New York. Ostensibly he goes to act as escort for his mother and sister during the remainder of their stay in New York, and to bring them home when they get tired or their money is all spent. It should not be taken for granted, however, that Russell Harrison has no other business in the East but to look after the ladies. It office doors were thrown open, and a hundred men were witnesses to the departure of Broker Blair, weight 150 pounds, and the pursuit by Major Selover, weight 250 pounds. The trouble was over ventures in El Cristo's stock, which had not been profitis very probable that he carries other messages from his father than those of love to Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee. In the present situation of the Cabinet-making business there must be many things that General Harrison would desire a trusted nessenger to say for him in New York. Colonel Hogland, who for many years has made a specialty of work in behalt of the newsboys and other waits of Western cities, founding homes and organizing associations for their benefit, sent an unique petition to General Harrison to-day. In it he argued that it was as much the Government busi-

eral Harrison to advise Congress to do something for the newsboys. Drane applied for, and was granted a divorce. When she received the decree at is Over One Hundred Thousand. took the little girl with her. Last week the daughter returned to this town to see her INDIANAPOLIS, February 2 .- The inrestigation of County Clerk Sullivan continues and many more irregularities have been discovered. The exact amount, however, has not yet been ascertained.

ness to educate and care for the waifs of the cities as it was to look after the young Indians for whose benefit schools and other institutions are maintained. He asked Gen-

daughter returned to this town to see her father, meeting him for the first time since the separation 19 years ago.

In two days she succeeded in affecting a reconciliation between her father and mother. The former left Lebanon with her and met the mother at Dayton, O. There a quiet marriage was celebrated, and Mr. and Mrs. Drane, reunited, will return with their daughter to this town to reside. Drane is quite well fixed financially. \$2,000 Worth of Stamps Stolen. CLEVELAND, February 2.—Burglars en tered the postoffice at Warren, O., last night, and stole \$2,000 worth of stamps. A NEW TARIFF BILL.

The House Ways and Means Comm Preparing a Compromise Measure Which Will Probably Never

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATUE.)

WASHINGTON, February 2 .- The Ways and Means Committee of the House has about concluded to attempt the feat of constructing a compromise tariff bill, composed principally of the free trade list of the Senate substitute, the internal revenue provisions of that measure, with the exception of the paragraph relating to alcohol used in the arts and such articles as show a material reduction of duty. It is not proposed to do this as an evidence of good faith, but merely for publication. This is quietly admitted by those frank members of the committee who have a fraction of humor in their organizations. They do not expect that any important devi-ation from the Senate substitute will re-ceive the commendation of the Senate. But they desire to impress the country that they are sincerely in favor of tariff reduction and that they are willing to meet the Senate half way to do something rather than noth-

The Senate will not trouble themselves in regard to a compromise. They do not be-lieve the House Committee will be able to agree on a compromise bill soon enough to give opportunity for its consideration previous to the expiration of Congress, but if they should, it will be allowed to die the death. At least this was the fiat of members of the Senate Committee on Finance to-day when they got wind of the proposition of the wily Democrats of the House Committee. This Congress is so near its end and an extra session of the Fifty-first Congress is so clearly a fixed fact that the Republicans of both Senate and House are quite willing to permit the question to go over for a few weeks until a new Congress is organized by the Repub-licans and the tariff can be dealt with entirely by the friends of protection. They are not anxious, in view of the manner in which the subject has been treated by the Democrats, and in view of the results of the last elections, to let the enemies of pro-tection take to themselves any of the credit for tariff adjustment or for the reduction of internal taxation. Therefore this new move-ment on the part of the Committee on Ways and Means receives no encouragement from the Republicans and will only be of value to the Democrats in stump speeches of the

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Young Woman Shot and Killed in an Onen

Lot at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, February 2 .- A ier was committed in the northeastern section of this city to-night which is shrouded in mystery. Two men were crossing a vacant lot at Hope street and Montgomery avenue about 10 o'clock, when they stumbled over what proved to be the body of a woman. substitute for Allison, was started last night, and seems to have caught on with great success throughout the country, but there is nothing in it. The McKinley boom has been wilting to-day because it is thought that General Harrison would not want to weaken the next House by taking McKin. with the powder. The woman was about 23 years of age, nicely dressed and of most

respectable appearance.

A shot had been heard by persons residing near the scene a short time before the discovery of the dying woman, but no attention had been paid to the matter. The body was removed to the police station. The North Eleventh street. He admitted having heard a shot fired, but denied any further knowledge of the affair. The police do not think he is the murderer, but he was locked

GOFF IS WORKING HARD.

The General is Making a Desperate Struggle for His Rights. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 2 .-Filibustering tactics have been adopted by he Republicans in the inquiring into the Subernatorial matter. To-day's session was aken up in speechmaking, but not of such violent revolutionary character as yesterday. General Goff is continually on the floor, on the Republican side, suggesting and marshaling his forces-a General in in the Senatorial situation. If it is a death struggle, Kennaites are dying hard. Dorr is as persistent in his opposition as ever, and all hopes have been given up of ever

making a compromise with him.

The principal hope of the Kenna people is that they will obtain some strength from the three Union Labor men. Nobody knows what President Carr will do, but i is not thought by conservative Democrats and Republicans that he will ever vote for His Union Labor asso that neither he nor Harr will ever do so. The ballot to-day gave Kenna 39, Goff 38, Hawver, Union Labor, 3, and Henry Bran-

TOO MUCH GLORY FOR ONE MAN. as Well as President.

HELENA, MONT., February 2.—Presito the suicide such a coloring as would do dent Harrison's official organ at Helena, with his son Russell B. as general manager and authorized spokesman, seems to making good progress toward realization. An effort has been made to get the Re publican campaign paper, the Record, out of the way and swallow it, but the managers of the concern, knowing the anxiety of the new combination to secure it, are holding the property at an enormously high figure. The Harrison crowd are disinclined to accede to the terms, and are making active preparations to put in a new plant and attempt the freezing out of their presumpt-uous rival. An improved power press of modern pattern has been purchased, and all the necessary appliances are being negotiated for. It is understood that young Harrison will import an editor from the East, probably direct from Indianapolis. The Republicans give evidence of highly elated over the certainty of having a paper at Helena that will be so clo-identified with the new administration.

GERMANS IN THE PACIFIC.

They Are Rapidly Absorbing All of the Available Territory. SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.-The schooner Dashing Wave arrived here to-day. The captain, William Chipman, reports having left Juluit Marshall Islands December 22. The time consumed in the pascargo of copra and tono logs. Chipman states that all territory part of the world is being rapidly nder German influence. Pleasant Islands lying about 10 south of the equator, in 168° east, have been seized by Germany. Every rocky point and every reef is an object of interest to Germany, and soon becomes involved in some scheme which re-

sults in its seizure.

Matters on the Marshall group are quiet as there is no opportunity for them otherwise, the authority of Germany supreme. Captain Chipman claims com-merce is hampered by excessive charges and useless restrictions. On entering the harbor Chipman states that no pilot came aboard till his vessel was anchored, yet on leaving he was presented with a bill for pilotage which he was compelled to pay.

FIVE CENTS

The an Which Ushered the Soul of the Royal Austrian Into Eternity.

HE DIED BY HIS OWN HAND,

A Victim of His Passions and Vices. So Long Unchecked.

MURDER THEORY ABOUT ABANDONED

the form the transfer to the

-Report of the Physicians Says He Was Insane-Reasons for Calling Him So-Various Stories Affont About the Manner of His Death-New Complications Arising Out of the Succession How the Boad Prince Will Re Rurled -A Mourning Robe With a History,

At least half a dozen stories have been given out by Dame Rumor as to the eause of Prince Rudolf's death. After all are dissected, the best informed on matters of the kind return to the theory that seems established most on fact, which is that the Austrian Crown Prince was either given his choice of a death and committed suicide, or else he took his own life because of despondency or while intoxicated. The real circumstances, it is thought, will not be known to the present generation.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1

LONDON, February 2 .- [Copyright.]-From the moment the Austrian Crown Prince's death was announced rumor declared that his death was not natural but violent. It turns out that it was a bullet and not heart disease that killed the Prince, but one victory is not enough. Simple suieide is not a sufficient explanation, and rumor is on hand with fresh whisperings of gossip which no one dares to talk or print n Vienna or wire from there, but which leaks over the Austrian frontier and thrives and grows in the clubs and newspaper offices of London.

There is no reliable foundation for any of these stories, and yet any one of them may be true. The English newspapers, as a rule, treat their readers as little children, whose mental food must be carefully seected, and for that reason, with a single exception, none of the tales which are familiar to the few who have independent sources of information have been published.

SUPPORTED BY CIRCUMSTANCES. For the benefit of those who rely upon the the press, it may be said that the exception is the publication of the story telegraphed cumstances which make it improbable. For instance, the Prince was drinking heavily on the night of his death, and while it would perhaps be natural for a man of his temperament to drink while making up his mind to kill himself, it is hardly to be supposed that he would have with him at that noment a humorous cab driver to solace his last hours by singing comic songs, and there appears to be no doubt that the Crown Prince, on the night of his death, was entertained, among others, by a cab driver named Bratfisch, the superiority of whose mind in a comic way has caused the Viennese aris-

tocracy to unbend to him in private. SOME THINK 'TWAS MURDER. Another story which goes about to-day is that the Prince didn't shoot himself, and the rumor is traveling about in various forms. It is generally agreed by numerous persons who tell this tale that the man who did the killing was a very high personage, nearly related to a royal house. According

to one version the Prince, who was at his

shooting box, had given a rendezvous there

to the wife of the man, who had surprised the couple and killed the Crown Prince. Ac-

ording to another story, this same injured

Princess is made to appear as the cause of

the trouble, this version being that the brother of the girl shot the Prince dead without any thought of offering him the option of a duel or suicide. These stories all go on to relate that those around the Prince, fearing the tremendous scandal and influenced by the rank of the man who had done the deed, united to make the thing look like a suicide, placing the Prince upon his bed with a pistol by his

away with the scandal. STORIES HARD TO CREDIT.

It seems preposterous to imagine that anybody would have dared to make a move in the direction of sheltering the murderer of a Crown Prince, no matter how great the murderer's position, and the reasonable thing to do, at least up to the present, is to discredit all these stories without exception. The Prince, whose sailings and ill treat-ment of his wife I have had occasion to write about at different times, notably when the Princess Stephannie was obliged to leave Austria to be rid of him, was a man with two sides to his character. Unlike his boon companion, the Prince of Wales, there was a certain imaginative, ideal side, not very much developed, it is true, but suffi-cient, I think, to have induced him, in a drunken condition, to take a gloomy view of his situation and his doings generally, and perhaps of some very recent piece of rascality, such as is described in the story about the young Princess, and in a sudden fit of half remorse, half despair, put an end

to a not very valuable existence NOT AN UNCOMMON AFFAIR.

Such cases are not so rare that one need look very ar for an example of them. Pitts burg has supplied instances of young men with characters similar to that of Prince Rudolf, though without the same facilities for gratifying their tastes, who have ended as he has done. It is necessary to say, how-ever, that the story as to his having been killed by a man whom he had wronged, im-probable as the subsequent happenings may seem, is accepted in England by those whose opinions are not lightly to be passed over.

The event is most to be deplored for the The event is most to be deplored for the sake of the Empress of Austria, a kind and extremely popular woman, herself cursed with domestic unhappiness and with health so delicate as to render such a shock most

serious to her.
It is creditable to the Austrian physicians that they should have refused to sanction, by a medical report, the first official decla-ration of the Prince's death from natural causes. To induce them to do so it was arcauses. To induce them to do so it was argued that everybody said death comes from "Herzschiag," the technical word for heart disease—that is, stoppage of the blood at the heart—and that they could, without un-

[Continued on Eighth Page, ]